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TO OUR READERS...

Continuing this issue pretty much where we left off last one, the Diamond further pursues the activities and problems of the inmate and of the administration. Our regular features, with the exception of Around the Bay, will continue as usual. Around the Bay was discontinued because of complaints and difficulties received and foreseen.

In this issue the Diamond is privileged to avail "*Parole and the Police*," an article reprinted from a speech by T. George Street, Chairman of the National Parole Service.

Also in this issue, we might direct your attention to the article entitled *Public Attitudes*, written by our hard-working Correspondent at Large, Michael Kelly. Appearing in this issue of the Diamond is the first of a three part series by Mr. Kelly, and it is well worth reading, both for inmates and Diamond readers in society.

Last but not least, we might mention that the second of the series by Warden Fred Smith is included in this issue. Although this is certainly an old and somewhat worn theme, it should be interesting to note how the administration views Trades Training.

*the**Visit*

In the visiting room recently, one could not help but notice a lovely young woman and a frisky little boy, both of whom were sitting talking across a table too an inmate. The inmate was the woman's husband and the boy's father. The husband and wife, bent stealthily over the table, holding each other's trembling hands, were talking in subdued, yet intent voice. Suddenly the little boy, oblivious to the world of trouble and strife, broke the spell which his parents seemed to be beneath as he asked in a shrill, complaining whine, "Daddy, why don't you come home anymore?"

The man looked around sheepishly and, although it was apparent that everyone had heard and was listening for his reply, all eyes avoided his. The man was embarrassed as he stammered, "I have to stay here for a while."

"Why?" inquired the boy with unadulterated innocence.

"Well," rasped the man, continuing only after a long and obviously thoughtful pause as he hoisted the boy upon his knee, "sometimes people make very foolish mistakes, son, and they must pay for these mistakes. I'm paying for one of my mistakes by staying here."

The boy did not seem to grasp the complete meaning in his father's words. He looked over to his mother for an explanation or perhaps a confirmation,

but she was gazing intently at her husband. The little boy then looked back to his father, puzzled, but his father did not speak again. The boy looked at the other people in the room, searching in his small mind for...? Finally the boy let the puzzle defeat him. "Daddy," he cried, a radiant and rather mischevious smile fulfilling his face, "I've got a dog!"

The father smiled. "You take good care of him son," he said.

The boy nodded his head very seriously and then went on to explain to his father how he fed the dog and played with and taught him tricks. The father smiled and the boy scampered around the room.

The man and his wife settled back to discuss their future, or perhaps their past. They held hands and gazed into each other's eyes.

Then it was time to go. The allotted visiting period had expired. The man ascended unsteadily from his chair, he kissed his wife, picked the boy up in his arms, patted him on the unruly head of hair, and then kissed him too. The man then stood back for a moment to watch them walk quietly out of his life for another month. His smile slowly faded and the hard, sore expression of profound and painful thought was upon his face as he walked back slowly to his cell.

TORONTO REPORT

on...

CROWN

ATTORNEYS

by

Lex Schrag

The Ontario Crown Attorneys Association held its annual convention at the Royal York Hotel in mid-May. One of the items on the program was a panel discussion led by H.H.Bull, York County Crown Attorney for 23 years.

He explained what the panel was supposed to do:

"We hope we can raise the status of the office, the stature of the incumbents and the material rewards which should be attendant on the office, and thus attract to it men who have hitherto shunned it."

Mr. Bull believed that at the present time public image of the Crown Attorney is neither a good nor true one. He thought this public image was created by fictional mass media-television, crime fiction and the motion pictures.

The Crown Prosecutor has become known as the Crown Persecutor, a person who is not too bright, not too scrupulous, rather ambitious, and a poor loser. As a member of the legal profession, said Mr. Bull, he has suffered in the field of public relations as the target of ill-considered, misdirected and sometimes malicious wit, a sort of necessary evil.

TORONTO REPORT

CROWN

Within the profession, the civil bar is inclined to look down on Crown counsel as something not quite clean; within the criminal bar, defense counsel has been elevated to a position of championing the cause of the lowly and luckless.

"We're low men on the totem pole," said Mr. Bull.

"Even those in high places," he went on, "such as the Attorney General's department, seem to feel that the person who takes the position of Crown Attorney, other than on a temporary basis to gain experience, is a second-rate individual who is taking refuge from the rigors of his profession."

"Then there are others, who expect a Crown Attorney to act on any of their complaints; they conceive him to be a sort of super-policeman who has all of the resources of the law at his beck and call."

"Finally, there is a small segment of the population who, for their own evil ends, let it be thought the Crown Attorney is open to bribery. I would

not have mentioned this, save that in today's atmosphere of inquiry and scrutiny, those who are accused without proof are compelled to defend themselves lest their silence support the accusation."

The truth, Mr. Bull declared, that the Crown Attorney acts in a quasi-judicial capacity; he must not struggle for a conviction, he must not withhold evidence which would help the accused; his object is to discover the truth.

Metropolitan Toronto Police Chief James Mackey said the police officer shares these functions with the Crown Attorney. The police are required to assemble and present all the facts in a case, not merely those facts which will help obtain a conviction.

Chief Mackey thought Crown Prosecutors should visit the scenes of the crimes in the cases in which they served as counsel. They would then have a better appreciation of the information given them by the police.

He would like to see more Crown Attorneys and their assistants accom-

ATTORNEYS

pany patrolling officers on their routine rounds; in fact, he would like to have members of the judiciary do the same thing.

He did not believe the younger Crown counsel took gaming and morality charges seriously enough; he felt a special Assistant Crown Attorney should be assigned to such cases. He also hoped special Crown council could take over prosecutions in traffic courts.

It was becoming increasingly difficult, said the police chief, to obtain witnesses in criminal prosecutions. He thought witnesses, as well as the accused, should be consulted in fixing demands and adjournments.

Prof. Desmond Morton of the Osgoode Hall law school said that although he does not particularly like the Ontario system of Crown Attorneys he believes a similar system will be adopted in Great Britain within a few years.

In Britain, Crown Prosecutors are appointed for trials from the body of the legal profession; consequently, lawyers see both sides of the courts' operations.

Although Crown Attorneys are supposed to be disinterested in their prosecutions, the adversary procedure of the criminal courts makes it difficult, if not impossible, for them to be entirely so.

"I would like to know," he said, "what the public thinks about dragging a man's criminal record before the courts in testing his credibility as a witness."

"A barrister coming from the atmosphere of civil trial into C Court in Toronto would wonder whether what he saw was really happening," Prof. Morton declared. He believed there was immediate need to raise the status of the Toronto magistrates' courts.

"I've heard it said there's a presumption of guilt (rather than a presumption of innocence, on which Canadian criminal law is based) in the Toronto magistrates' courts," said Prof. Morton.

"I hope they don't get into the condition of the New York City Courts, where 97 per cent of the cases are dealt with on pleas of guilty, where most of a criminal lawyer's work is in making deals," Prof. Morton concluded.

Special

Chapel

Service

by

Percy H. Smith

After several weeks of earnest study under the constant and capable instruction of Captain Mullins from the Anglican Church Army, ten inmates of Collin's Bay Penitentiary reverently received confirmation from the Right Reverend Kenneth Evans in the new Protestant Chapel, on June 14th at 9:30 in the forenoon.

In performing the Confirmation Service, the Right Reverend Kenneth Evans, Bishop of Ontario, was assisted by our Protestant Chaplain, the Reverend Canon Minto Swan, D.D.

Preceding the service, Canon Swan voiced his appreciation to Bishop Evans, thanking him for coming to the Chapel to perform such solemn rites in the interest of the inmates concerned.

Following this, a hymn resounded from the choir benches. All in attendance joined the choir. The Bishop next proceeded to challenge the instructor, Captain Mullins, inquiring if his candidates were prepared for the sacrament of Confirmation. After receiving the affirmative reply expected, the Bishop gave a brief address, followed by the usual formality of prayer rendered on such an occasion.

At this point in the service a special Confirmation Hymn was heard from the choir which was under the capable direction of Harry Birchall, Choirmaster and Organist. The Bishop then challenged the candidates. They answered as a group.

Individual candidates were then called to the steps of the Chancel. Here they knelt for the Laying on of the Bishop's hands. The Bishop blessed each candidate, that each might daily increase in God's Holy Spirit.

Prior to the Confirmation Service, one inmate, who had been a regular attendant at the Confirmation study, was Baptized so that he might also receive Confirmation. The Baptism was performed by Canon Swan. This was not the first Baptismal performed by Canon Swan in the Prison Chapel — only a month previous eight inmates and one Penitentiary Officer were Baptized in a private service.

These things go to prove that inmates of this era are adapting themselves to religion better than ever before in the history of Canadian Penology. Church services here are voluntary, and still, it is safe to bet that almost one-third of the population show up at church on holy days.

INMATE DISCIPLINE

An institution could not be managed efficiently without rules and regulations governing its inmates and its officials, and methods of enforcing these rules. Each penal institution will adhere to some rules which are unique to its own make-up and tradition, but each institution must also adhere to a set of laws which are coded by governing officials in Ottawa. The latter are included in The Penitentiary Service Regulations and concern both inmates and officers.

We will concern ourselves only with those regulations which govern the inmate and, for the benefit of outside readers, the Diamond will outline the laws, both those unique to this institution and those included in the Penitentiary Service Regulations, and in conclusion we will include an explanation of the disciplinary measures which can be and are taken when rules are disregarded.

L A W S

W E

L I V E

B Y

The first rules to be regarded are those included in The Penitentiary Service Regulations under Inmate Offences, Section 2.29; which states: Every inmate commits a disciplinary offence who

- (a) disobeys or fails to obey a lawful order of a penitentiary officer.
- (b) assaults or threatens to assault another person.
- (c) refuses to work or fails to work to the best of his ability.
- (d) leaves his work without permission of a penitentiary officer.
- (e) damages government property or the property of another person.
- (f) willfully wastes food.

- (g) is indecent, disrespectful or threatening in his actions, language or writing towards any person.
- (h) willfully disobeys or fails to obey any regulation, or rule governing the conduct of inmates.
- (i) has contraband in his possession.
- (j) deals in contraband with any other person.
- (k) does any act that is calculated to prejudice the discipline or good order of the institution.
- (l) does any act with intent to escape or to assist another inmate to escape.
- (m) gives or offers a bribe or reward to any person for any purpose.
- (n) contravenes any rule, regulation or directive made under the Penitentiaries Act, or,
- (o) attempts to do anything mentioned in paragraph (a) to (n).

The next set of rules which we will deal with are those which are unique to this institution. These are unwritten laws and it is generally assumed that every inmate is familiar with them. These rules, if written in the official manner, would read something like this:

1. Every inmate must be awake in the morning before the officer makes his second round.
2. All inmates must walk in single file while going to and returning from meals, change room, yard up, or any other activity which would require a general inmate movement.

3. No inmate will be permitted to smoke in any office unless invited to do so by a member of that privileges.
4. Every inmate must pick up a tray at the feeding wicket whether he intends to eat that meal or not.
5. Inmates must be escorted by an officer when travelling from their place of work.
6. Inmates must not, under any circumstances, wear their slippers to meals.

In addition to the above-mentioned rules there are the rules of personal cleanliness, rules governing cellular habits, and rules governing the upkeep of cells and cubicles.

For an outline of disciplinary measures we quote again from The Penitentiary Regulations, Section 2.28, paragraphs three and four:

3. Where an inmate is convicted of a disciplinary offence, the punishment shall, except where the offence is flagrant or serious, consist of loss of privileges.
4. The punishment that may be ordered for a flagrant or serious disciplinary offence shall consist of any one or more of the following, namely,
 - (a) forfeiture of statutory remission.
 - (b) dissociation for a period not to exceed thirty days with a diet, during all or part of the period, that is monotonous but adequate and healthful, or,
 - (c) corporal punishment, not exceeding fifteen strokes of the strap.

The following is an address delivered by Mr. T. George Street, Q.C., and Chairman of the National Parole Board to the National Conventional of Chief Constables in Halifax, N.S. last fall. The address appears here in its entirety with the permission of Mr. Street.

PAROLE AND THE POLICE

by

T. George Street

I would like to talk to you about our mutual problems with respect to the matter of crime and the protection of the public. Your main function is to apprehend and prosecute criminals and ours is the reformation of criminals. We are both equally concerned with the protection of the public and to properly achieve this, it is essential that we have a clear understanding of each other's role and that we cooperate fully in every possible way.

As you know very well, the only way the public can be properly protected is by the reform of the criminal. In the past in the treatment of criminals, the whole emphasis was on punishment alone, which simply made them more bitter and more resentful than ever and made the whole problem of crime more difficult. It is now clearly recognized that punishment by harsh repressive treatment, or which is based

on retribution alone, simply increases the rate of recidivism and makes the whole problem more acute. The new idea is to treat the offender, and not just the offence, and give him whatever treatment he needs.

This does not necessarily mean there should not be any punishment involved in the treatment of criminals, but the idea is that when a person is in prison, he is being punished by the loss of his liberty, and that while there and thus being punished, every possible effort should be made to rehabilitate him as a useful and productive member of society. He is sent to prison as punishment and not for punishment. The real purpose of punishment is the correction of the offender and not mere retribution. The new approach is to be positive and constructive, instead of negative and repressive.

99% of all inmates do come out of

prison so we might just as well have them as well prepared as possible. I do not by any means suggest that we can reform all of them, but we should exhaust every effort to do so with as many as is humanly possible. This is not only a realistic and common sense approach to the problem but is in our selfish interests. In any event, we have everything to gain and nothing to lose by trying to reform as many as possible. In the past prisoners were completely segregated from society and were considered as worthless and hopeless. Now they are considered as being temporarily separated, while being prepared for their return to society as useful citizens.

All prisoners should be given some treatment and training and should be engaged in useful, productive work, rather than work which is intentionally humiliating and useless. Those who favourably respond to the treatment and training program should be given a chance to serve part of their sentence outside the prison. Being on parole under supervision and guidance is a continuation of the training program within the institution. Those who do not respond to the treatment and training program, or do not give any indication that they intend to reform, should be left in prison.

The ideal solution to the problem of crime would be that when a person commits an offence, he should be placed under control for *as long as necessary, but no longer than necessary*. Wherever possible or feasible, he should be kept in society and required to work, support his dependants, and contribute to the economy of the country. If he cannot be properly controlled in society, then he must be placed in custody. In either case, he should not be given ab-

solute freedom again until it is fairly apparent he intends to behave and until then, he should remain under supervision, in or out of custody. This would apply particularly to those offenders who have established a pattern of criminal behaviour. This proposal of course, is not entirely feasible under our present sentencing arrangements, but it should be adopted as far as it is practicable. *A confirmed criminal who is a menace to society and who cannot be changed, should be removed from society until he is no longer a menace.*

The function of the Parole Board is to select those inmates from the various prisons in Canada, who give some indication of their intention to reform and assist them in doing so by a grant of parole. It is simply a matter of trying to help those who want to help themselves. Our system is strictly selective and parole is only given to those who appear to have changed their attitude and seem to deserve it. Parole is definitely not a matter of clemency or leniency, and is not granted on humanitarian or compassionate grounds. If they do not show some signs of change or improvement, they would not be granted parole, no matter what the circumstances were with respect to them or their families.

The selection of men for parole is necessarily a matter of judgment, based on the various reports received. Reports are obtained from the police and the Magistrate or Trial Judge, and also from the Warden and various members of the staff at the institution. We find out all we can about the man, his personality, his record and background. We learn of his response to the treatment program, if any, and we make an assessment of each inmate to determine if he has changed his attitude

and intends to reform. An after-care agency or a provincial probation officer usually makes a community investigation about the inmate's family and relatives; his work record and reputation. Often they find a job and arrange to supervise him while on parole.

We ask the police for reports to learn of the exact circumstances of the offence and whether the offender was the instigator or an accomplice; the attitude of the public towards him and the effect on the victim and also whether or not he was cooperative with the police when apprehended. The police are often able to tell us about the inmate's general reputation in the community and something about his work record and marital or family background, and all this information is extremely useful.

We are in the process of publishing a brochure for the use of police and magistrates to tell them about the parole system and we have also sent out to the various police forces a suggested outline of the contents of the police report. This will indicate exactly what we would like to know about each person. Most police forces send these reports in to us automatically and others on request. These reports are extremely helpful and have helped to increase the efficiency of the parole system generally. We are very grateful to you for your cooperation and we are anxious to reciprocate it in every way possible.

Besides the staff at Ottawa, who conduct the investigations in the various cases and prepare them for presentation to the Board, we have Regional Representatives in nine cities across Canada. Their function is to interview the inmates, brief them about parole, assist them in their applications and the preparation of post-release plans,

and also make an assessment of them as parole risks. They have authority over all parolees in their respective areas and they may modify certain terms of the Parole Certificate and issue Warrants of Suspension. In some cases, they supervise the parolees directly, but most are under the supervision of an after-care agency or a provincial probation officer and under the authority of the Regional Representative. They are also responsible for liaison with government officials, provincial authorities, courts, police, provincial institutions, probation officers and after-care or social agencies. They are, in effect, in charge of parole in their respective areas and it is their job to implement the policy of the Board.

Parole is concerned entirely with the reformation and rehabilitation of the offender and if it cannot fairly be said that it will aid in his rehabilitation, then it is not granted. We are therefore concerned with the treatment and training, reformation and rehabilitation of the prisoner. But we are equally concerned with the matter of the protection of the public, and our duty in this respect must never be compromised. Naturally, there is always some risk involved when we let a man out of prison to live in comparative freedom on the outside, but if for any reason we thought that he was apt to commit another offence, either while on parole or afterwards, he would not be released.

We believe in giving prisoners another chance if they seem to deserve it, but while they are on parole they are under strict supervision and they are expected to obey the law, abide by the terms of their parole certificate and carry out the instructions of their supervisors.

The following are some of the conditions they must observe while on parole:

- (a) Obtain permission before changing job and residence;
- (b) Obtain permission on before leaving the jurisdiction;
- (c) Obtain advice before marrying;
- (d) Obtain permission before assuming substantial indebtedness;
- (e) Endeavour to maintain steady employment;
- (f) Support his dependants to best of his ability;
- (g) Report accurately his earnings and debts;
- (h) Obtain permission to possess firearms;
- (i) Avoid use of intoxicants to excess;
- (j) Avoid disreputable places and associates;
- (k) Keep reasonable hours as defined by the parole supervisor;
- (l) Obtain permission before buying or operating an automobile;
- (m) Submit written reports and keep appointments for interviews as instructed by his parole supervisor;
- (n) Comply with all reasonable instructions of his parole supervisor.

We believe that the supervision of parolees should be adequate and should be fair, but firm. It is essential that the parolees themselves should realize that they are still serving a sentence imposed by the court and that they must behave, or their paroles are liable to be revoked. Other than having to report to a supervisor, they are not being asked to do much more than what an ordinary law-abiding citizen does quite voluntarily. If they do not want to be law-abiding citizens, they

should not have been released in the first place and they should be returned to prison.

Supervision involves both casework and rehabilitation, and surveillance and discipline. They should be assisted as much as possible with their problems, but at the same time they must be made to realize that they must accept their responsibilities and obey the law. We believe in giving them a chance if they seem to deserve it, and in helping those who want to help themselves. However, if it appears they do not want to help themselves then probably no one can help them, and their parole should be revoked.

I would like to make it abundantly clear that in speaking of all these new ideas about decent treatment, and emphasizing treatment and training, and reformation and rehabilitation, that I do not for one minute believe in pampering prisoners. I simply think we should be practical and try to straighten out as many as possible. I also believe in giving them another chance if they seem to deserve it. They are all individuals and should be treated as individuals, and given whatever treatment they require. They should be made to achieve some sense of responsibility and learn to obey society's laws. *Some well meaning, but ill-informed people think that all criminals are mentally sick and should be treated as such. This of course is pure nonsense and most crime is caused by lack of proper training or by poor environment. I do not believe that every vulture is a maladjusted nightingale. . . .*

Society is better protected under a system of parole than otherwise. The prisoners have been encouraged to

this period and at the end of five years, think in terms of reform in order to obtain parole. They are then selected for parole because we think there is a reasonable chance that they will reform. Then when released, they are under supervision so that they cannot easily return to crime, even if they were disposed to do so. Otherwise they come out of prison anyway, sooner or later, but they are not under any control and there is nothing to prevent them returning to crime, except of course the vigilance of the police. *I think the key to success in the treatment of criminals is the provision for sufficient, adequate and authoritative control of them.*

It is essential that the public should understand the role of the correctional system and the purpose of parole and that they should be prepared to give prisoners a chance to re-establish themselves. If they are not given a chance, or if they are refused an opportunity to work simply because they are ex-prisoners, there is no possibility of their being reformed, and we may expect them to return to crime. They should be judged by their individual merits and according to what they will do in the future, not by what mistakes they made in the past, and by their apparent sincere intentions and their qualifications to do the job they are applying for. If they are unable to form new associations, they will return to their old associations which have been harmful to them in the past.

I am sure that all you gentlemen here have personally assisted many ex-prisoners in getting rehabilitated and that you know of many other police officers who have done so, even though it is not part of your duties.

In the first 31 months of operation, the Parole Board has granted 5700

paroles to inmates. During this period we have had to revoke 426, which means a failure rate of about 7½% related to the number of paroles granted. It is significant that most men do not commit offences or misbehave while on parole. Therefore periods on parole should be longer and there should be more extensive use of parole. Most of these men are now working and supporting themselves, instead of being maintained in prison at a cost of \$2,400. a year. So we have not only assisted these men in becoming rehabilitated in society, but it has been done at great saving in expense to the taxpayer.

I am not naive enough to think that of all the people we have paroled, none will ever commit a crime again. The real test of success will come after they have completed their parole period. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police did a study for us of the paroles granted in the five year period between 1950 and 1954, for five years after in each case. 4,165 men were paroled during this period and at the end of five years, 60% of them had not returned to crime. This compares very favourably with the recidivist rate in the institution, which is over 80%.

As a matter of cooperation with the police, most parolees are required to report to the police regularly while on parole. As you can fully understand, it is important that in doing so they do not thereby have to advertise the fact that they are on parole, because being identified in any way as ex-prisoners is quite harmful to their rehabilitation. It is also important of course, that they should not be subjected to any unnecessary annoyance. I am sure that most police officers realize this and do not cause parolees any unnecessary

trouble. If it is necessary for police to talk to parolees, it can easily be arranged without embarrassment and unnecessary publicity to the parolee.

As I have indicated, the parolees are expected to behave. If you have any reason to think that they are not behaving, it can be reported to one of our Regional Representatives who can if necessary, on his own authority issue a warrant of suspension, and have the parolee arrested and placed in custody. A complete investigation is then made after which the Board decides whether to cancel the suspension and return him to the institution. If it is a serious breach, or where his behaviour is such that it is obvious he has no intention of reforming, then his parole would be revoked and he would be returned to the institution. If he is convicted of an indictable offence, his parole is automatically forfeited and he is returned to gaol. This is a means for providing for an effective and adequate control over all parolees and I assure you of our desire to cooperate with you fully in this respect. We will not tolerate any nonsense from these men and if any incidents of misbehaviour are reported to us, you may be sure that they will be quickly and effectively dealt with.

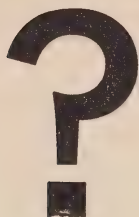
The role of the police officer is of the utmost importance, not only in the matter of preventing crime and protecting the public, but in the whole correctional system. The manner in which police officers carry out their duties makes a profound impression both on the public generally and the accused persons. It is easy for anyone to be officious and vindictive, but it requires a superior type of officer to deal with offenders objectively and fairly so not only justice is done, but the offender

has no reason to be resentful of the treatment received. The contact with the police will be the first contact a criminal has with anyone in authority. The manner in which you carry out your duties could easily make the difference between making an offender more bitter and resentful than ever, or if he is treated fairly and decently, it could have the effect of making him appreciate your fairness and see things in a more realistic light. I am sure most of you agree that in doing so, you not only do not compromise your duties of apprehending and prosecuting offenders, but in fact you do so more effectively because by being fair to accused persons, they are apt to be more cooperative which would result in a quicker and more successful disposition of your investigation.

I realize that you have a very difficult role and that often yours appears to be a thankless task and that you are often subjected to adverse and unfair criticism. These are simply more reasons why a police officer should be a superior type of man, to be able to carry out their difficult task without being vindictive or ill-tempered in any way.

I appreciate the privilege of speaking to you and meeting you today. I would like to assure you of our interest and concern in your problems and of our wholehearted cooperation. With an effective coordination of our respective efforts and a greater understanding on the part of the public of the problems involved, we should be able to reform a greater number of criminals than ever has been done in the past, with the result and effect of providing more adequate protection to the public and making Canada's correctional system one of the best in the world.

WHAT IS CRIMINAL



Criminal is a word, nothing more or less. It is an existing and frequently utilized particle of the so-called English language: a word without which, our entire thinking, attitudes, and principles might be altered significantly. "But," queries the *vox populi*, "is not *criminal* a creature of evil?" This may be, according to the local dictates of the language, but not according to the precepts of universal thought. *Criminal*, heeded from this plane, is a word which is employed to describe the action or actions of a given person, at a given time, and under given circumstances.

No doubt this conception will seem foreign to many people. This is because of the influence which their language has upon their thought. People think in, and according to their language. And, since no language is without its imperfections, there are various and divergent thought patterns. Language, according to the semantist, influences the range, degree and categories of common thought; the thought processes and patterns of entire nations.

The study of semantics contends that many of the world's confusions and misconceptions could be avoided if people were to remember and abide by one simple rule: that words are not objects, but only mental keys opening the many doors to the knowing and understanding of the objects which inhabit their environment.

The basic law of semantics, put plainly, states: "don't say, 'this is,' say rather, 'we call this'." Here, as an example, we would like to show how society views the doer of an illegal act and how much more sensibly and realistically the semantist views that same man.

Society says, "That man is a criminal."

The semanticist would say, "Society calls that man a criminal." He would not however, believe that the man was a criminal or that he or anyone would be justified in referring to him as a criminal at any time after the crime was committed. This is where society differs. It brands a man *criminal* for as long as possible, sometimes going so far as to call upon the ancient misnomer: *Once a criminal, always a criminal*.

The semanticist, you see, leaves allowances for process. Nothing now is exactly what it will be a tenth of a second from now. Nothing, according to relativity, is fixed and unchangeable. However, because of the peculiarities/imperfections in our language, we frequently think of things in terms of either extremes or static. Our conception of things is a two-valued conception.

One-tenth of a second after a crime, that mind-body-soul we call man, and others call *criminal*, can, will and even must change. To society however, he is still a *criminal*. To the semanticist he is but a man who in his past committed a crime, but primarily a man.

The semanticist surpasses the ordinary adherent to his given language again. He says, "there is no doubt in my mind that there will be change." Most people, on the other hand, say, "I doubt if he will ever change." Of course the lay man might qualify his statement to a degree by explaining that he meant the man would never change for the better, but this is pure conjecture. He does not qualify what, where, when, or why the change, so why think in terms of change in the first place? Perhaps because change is unconsciously the most frequent thought in our minds.

Some things there are in which we can observe the change or a part thereof, but never in the internal function of the individual, and because the change in the individual is often imperceptible, we deny any change. Yet; every second; every scratch across the surface of Eastern Standard Time and all other times will note some change. Perhaps we will not observe that change, but it will be.

What does all this prove? It proves that people can be more accurate in their thinking by observing the first law of semantics.

So when you see a man who has once committed a crime, or man is a *criminal*."That man was a *criminal*," is better. "That man was once called a criminal," is better yet. Still you have not allowed for the change. If you must say something, and you want to be as correct as possible, say, "there is a mind-body-soul. We call it a man."

PUBLIC ATTITUDES

Editor's Note: This first installment on a series of three written by the Diamond's Correspondent at Large, Michael Kelly, indicates that Mr. Kelly has gone to considerable trouble for his story. That it should prove enlightening to both inmates and public, is a credit not only to Mr. Kelly's ability as a newsmongering writer, but also to the Diamond.

as

SOCIETY sees the EX-CONVICT

by

Michael Kelly.

Following a suggestion from the Diamond's editor who seems to prefer his ivory tower status rather than engagement in the hustle and bustle of the outside world. I have been questioning Canadians as to their sentiments on penal institutional inmates. My interviewees were drawn from a wide area, embracing five cities, many smaller municipalities and some rural districts. Their ages varied from 21 to 72 and educational levels started at illiteracy and surpassed university graduation standards. All claimed to be adherents, lukewarm-moderate-fervent, of recognized religions.

With most of these, the subject was discussed on a broad basis. However, in presenting this report, my belief is that most inmate readers would be more interested in how they might be regarded as ex-cons (with your permission and my apologies for repetition, I will use this phrase throughout) when they seek employment or fellowship after being discharged than in how

criminals and crimes, and the causes of both, police and court procedures, penology, etc. are viewed by the general populace.

A majority of my contacts had no immediate, considered opinions to offer, it seems the subject needed to be thought over and, in many cases, fully discussed before the person could define his thought. In other words, there seems to be no pre-conceived ideas ready for instant outpouring and even discussion left many non-committal in attitude.

I have by no means documented this dissertation with a full account of my interviewees as I have discarded duplications and vague ineffectual responses.

Most expressed the belief that every ex-con should have a fair opportunity and that each had the ability, no matter how latent, to rehabilitate himself regardless of how despicable some criminals may have acted. As might be expected, more hope was shown for the

success of first offenders than for that of repeaters and yet some thought that it might never be too late to attempt a comeback — to normal living, that is.

That not all shared these charitable thoughts will be vividly illustrated by several of the following expressed opinions. In all these accounts I have tried to indicate age, occupation and schooling of the questioneer.

*RURAL HANDYMAN AGED 55,
ILLITERATE*

He doesn't think criminals should mix with good people, they should keep to themselves. I was quite surprised to hear this as I was expecting a show of charity based on my knowledge of his devotion to religion. To draw him out I asked what he would do if an ex-con joined his church. Obviously a silly question as the preacher wouldn't permit any criminals, cursers, drinkers or smokers inside the church. I continued, "Let's suppose your daughter (she is 21 years old, has Grade 13 education, commutes daily to office work in a nearby town) is engaged to a young man of whom you approve and then it is revealed that he was formerly in a penitentiary, wouldn't the fact that he works steady, attends church, doesn't smoke, drink or curse count in his favour?" Stormy responded "No", he'd be told to stay away from the girl and he should leave the district, go where he belongs. And if he didn't? Well, there were enough right-thinking folk around who would help in a little tar and feathering. I felt as though I was drifted down the Mississippi on Huck Finn's raft, more than a century ago. I laughed, "Tar and Feathers, you're not serious." Apparently he was, he relished the recollection of one in which he par-

ticipated three decades ago. Feathers were scarce so they used wool, the recipients were a man and women who were living as they oughtn't, that settled such goings-on.

I suggested that, if he and his companions had been apprehended and found guilty, they might have all becons. Seemingly this was out of question, good people didn't go to prison.

After he departed our domicile, I asked my wife, "Well, what did you get out of that? She thought and slowly replied, "How wise it might be to keep our wedding certificate handy."

I snorted, "Truth mounted on Proof never overtakes Prejudice wildly riding Suspicion."

She asked, "That's from Shakespeare, isn't it?"

I replied, "No idea but it might well be. However, I picture it wailing from a feather-bedecked rail riding couple who are frantically and fruitlessly waving a wedding certificate to attract attention."

*PLUMBING CONTRACTOR,
FULLY QUALIFIED MASTER,
AGED 45, EMPLOYER OF EIGHT
MEN.*

He seemed peevish when I asked if he would hire an ex-con. "How would you like it," he responded questioningly, "if I sent a convicted burglar to your home for a repair job?" I joked with him and said this might be preferable to finding an unconvicted burglar on my premises. He could only recall two complaints received from clients that articles had been missed after men were present. One he disregarded as the complained was always grumbling and the other, just on suspicion, he had settled

by letting the employee out—"things were slowing down and I was over-staffed" and making a monetary adjustment for the client.

Of course, if he was solely in construction work and good help was unavailable, he probably would consider a qualified ex-con.

But, thought I, who would get the blame if all eight, or more, men were working on a project and something was missing.

RURAL ODD-JOB MAN, PART-TIME GUIDE, GRADE 8, AGED 50

He holds no grudge against ex-cons, feels that a man has the right to live his own life regardless of prison record. He considers some quirk in a man's makeup might lead to crime but dismissed laziness as the sole cause as he was still innocent of any criminal record.

With a little homespun philosophy he said the criminal might share a failing with his hound Bessie. She would tangle with porcupines, she must know that she can't win but she keeps at it and never seems to learn. Perhaps it is only poor judgment on her part as to the effective reach of a porky's tail but she is the one who suffers.

SUPERMARKET PRODUCE MAN-AGER, GRADE 12, AGE 25.

He has no objection to having "a convict as a produce clerk, fishing pal or neighbour as long as I don't have to listen to a lot of guff about his big deals in the past and a lot of malarkey about his future." Practically his words verbatim except he didn't exactly say "guff" and "malarkey." Also, he is not interested in receiving these from any other acquaintances.

PRODUCE CLERK, WIDOW, GRADE 6, AGED 48.

With an ex-con as a fellow worker

she would be "scared all the time, I'd be wondering what might happen." She certainly was definite in this but seemed to have no prejudice against ex-cons, other than as shown.

I was surprised as, having seen her on many occasions hefting cases of merchandise and wielding an over-sized trimming knife, I had thought of her as one person who needn't fear anyone. **SUPERINTENDENT OF A GOVERNMENTAL ESTABLISHMENT STAFFED BY 100 PLUS.**

(This location has no connection with Reform or Justice Departments) *This man is well educated, beyond university graduation, aged 38.*

He feels that all assistance should be afforded in re-establishment of ex-cons, both for humanitarian and economic reasons. He would hire ex-cons for temporary staff (permanent staff hiring is more involved) but doubted if any ex-con would reveal a prison record. He, himself, certainly wouldn't if he were standing in an ex-con's shoes.

As to neighborhood association with an ex-con's family, this would be O.K. with him but, as his home's environment was a club-like association of neighbors, it might depend on general acceptance.

TWELVE MALE EMPLOYEES AT THIS ESTABLISHMENT AGES 25-60.

In a discussion session, the group agreed that anyone who carried his share of the work load was acceptable and none voiced any objection to having an ex-con as neighbor, associate or fellow church attendant. All this was qualified, as in all fairness one might expect, by the need for an ex-con to indicate that he wished to fill the proffered role. *(To be Continued)*

Earned remission looms on the horizon as one of the greatest incentives to work, behave, and maintain proper personal habits that has ever been introduced into penitentiaries. From this date forward it will have a great influence on the inmate's life. It will undoubtedly affect the inmates chances of being granted a parole, in one way or other, it will no doubt, affect his attitude and behaviour, and it will affect his release date.

Earned remission can be given at the rate of three days per month by a duly appointed Earned Remission Board. That board is comprised of the Assistant Deputy Warden, Correctional Training, Chairman, the Assistant Deputy Warden, Custody, Classification Officer, Chief Trades Instructors, Construction and Industrial, Chief Vocational Officer.

The following factors will be examined by the board when appraising each inmate:

1. *Attitude towards Work:*

(1) Taking into consideration his aptitudes and personality, could he do better?

(2) Is he careless and wasteful with equipment, i.e. tools, sports equipment, library books, etc., belonging to the institution or to himself?

(3) This does not refer to his dexterity, but to his constant willingness to work — will he work without close supervision?

2. *Attitude towards Institutional Program:*

(1) Has he any intention of reverting to crime, or does he show signs of sincerity to improve and to change his way of life in the future?

(2) Does the nature of his activities indicate that he is making an effort in this respect? Does he willingly take part in programs designed to improve his social and moral habits?

(3) Does he take full advantage of the educational facilities of the institution? Does he make full use of leisure time activities?

3. *Attitude towards Officers:*

(1) Taking into consideration his social and educational background, does he show contempt for officers, or does he willingly subject

EARNED

REMISSION

ASSESSMENT

himself to their authority?

(2) Does he show some appreciation when sound advice is given to him and does he conform readily to instruction?

(3) Does he show signs of being sincere? Is he the type of man you can rely on? Does he show any signs of guilt or remorse for his past mistakes?

4. *Attitude toward other Inmates:*

(1) Is he the cause of disagreement when in association with other inmates? Does he respect the point of view of others? Is he the argumentative type or the type seeking to settle his arguments or attain his own desires by force?

(2) Are other inmates better for their association with this inmate? Is he the type that would give the right type of advice or would he encourage other inmates to behave wrongly?

(3) When at work, does he help other inmates with their work? Do his actions facilitate the good administration of the shop or the work?

When at play, does he have good team spirit? Is he a good loser?

5. *Personal Disposition and Attitudes:*

(1) In appraising this factor, general cleanliness of his person, cell or dormitory, his place of work and his belongings should be considered.

(2) In assessing this factor, the inmate's background, personality and his social education should be taken into consideration, bearing in mind the intent and occasion rather than the actual words used.

(3) Is this inmate animated by vengeance or malicious intent towards society in general, or does he indicate a willingness to accept his share of responsibility and co-operate as a citizen?

(4) Does he justify his unwillingness to co-operate by ridiculing other inmates taking part in institutional activities? — or by depreciating the program? Does he discourage other inmates taking part in the program by other means?

a
step
into
the
future

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

by

Warden Fred Smith

Vocational Training was introduced into Canadian Penitentiaries in the fall and winter of 1947-48, and the fundamental objectives are contained within the following five points:

- 1) To aid in the rehabilitation of inmates.
- 2) To provide well-organized training to meet the needs of inmates.
- 3) to provide inmates with necessary skills and knowledge to enable them to progress in their chosen trades.
- 4) To develop good work habits and desirable attitudes in inmates so that they will succeed in their chosen trades.
- 5) To assist in release planning and to help inmates to obtain honest employment and maintain satisfactory living standards after release, thereby reducing recidivism.

Since its inception the program has expanded in range and scope, and from a small beginning in a very modest fashion it has developed from a few

isolated and self-contained courses in a very few institutions to a broad integrated program with ultimate effect in every institution in the country.

The full-time Vocational Training program in this institution is integrated with the industrial and other work programs. The aim is to enable the inmate to decide upon and follow a definite plan from his reception to his release.

Full-time courses of one year, or 1,000 hours duration are provided in the following trades at this institution: Carpentry, Electricians, Machine Shop, Motor Vehicle Repair, Plumbing and Heating, Sheet Metal, and Welding. A course of six months duration is provided in the Bricklaying trade, and part-time training with a full-time occupational work program is provided in the Barbering trade.

It is possible for Vocational Training graduates to obtain Provincial certification as qualified tradesmen in some trades, provided they can meet certain requirements including academic and

vocational education standards, length of time served, and general suitability for working at the trade. The trades referred to are Motor Vehicle Repair, Barbering, and Welding, and the necessary arrangements can be made, examinations taken, and certificates obtained before release in some cases. It should be recognized that these certificates are not easy to obtain, even in civilian life.

All courses usually commence on or about October 1, each year, and all trainees are volunteers; it is not considered possible to obtain good results by compulsion.

CANDIDATES

Inmates in the following categories are interviewed by the Area Selection Board at Kingston Penitentiary and may be recommended for transfer to Collin's Bay:

- 1) Young Inmates.
- 2) First Offenders.
- 3) More reformable types.
- 4) Any others likely to benefit from vocational Training.

While emphasis is placed on the categories of younger inmates and first offenders, older men — particularly those with some previous experience in trade work — are given the opportunity to undertake Training and frequently do extremely well.

SELECTION

At any time, as required, interested individuals are given further information desired concerning the trade of their choice, and have the opportunity to visit the training shops and see the nature of the work done, and the extent

of the training. Later each application appears before the Vocational Selection Board. At this time all available information is considered and the final selection of prospective trainees is made on the basis of aptitude, interest, educational standards, attitude, work habits, and general conduct. Each applicant's needs and best interests are considered.

When final selection is made, the lists of successful candidates are submitted to the Warden for his approval. Following this, each applicant is informed of the final decision and those are given the reason why they were not selected.

TRAINING

At present the complete training is divided into basic and advanced sections. The basic section runs for approximately nine months and includes practice and theory of the trade as well as related subjects such as mathematics, drafting, blueprint reading, and English. Frequent examinations are held and each trainee is assessed monthly on his shop work and his personal qualities; taken into consideration are quantity and quality of work, care of tools and materials, cooperation, effort, attitude, and general behaviour including personal grooming and care of cell.

The advanced section of the course which occupies the summer months, gives the trainees an opportunity to work and apply knowledge and skill to general projects around the institution.

In the future, and as a more complete and better integrated program is developed the general pattern may vary. This will depend on whether the inmate

is to engage in full-time training, occupational training, or the work experience programs; also the extent to which general elementary — or vocational — training can be provided.

During training, an inmate may request removal from the course for various reasons including lack of interest, lack of ability or other cause, or an inmate may be removed because of poor attitude, poor conduct or unsatisfactory work habits. However, every effort is made to induce inmates to complete training if there is any possibility that they will benefit from it.

GRADUATION

Trainees who complete courses, make satisfactory progress, and achieve a required standard on examination in:

- 1) Practical Shop Work.
- 2) Trade Theory.
- 3) Blueprint Reading.
- 4) Mathematics, and
- 5) English.

are considered as graduates and are awarded a certificate of training which is presented at Collin's Bay Penitentiary's annual Graduation Ceremony, usually in early October. Satisfactory completion of a course and possession of a certificate of training does not indicate that the individual is a qualified tradesman, but rather that he has made definite progress and achieved a certain standard of attainment which with further experience will be a big step on the road to journeyman status.

FURTHER TRAINING

Following the completion of a course, graduates are transferred to allied industrial shops within the institution and are there employed in their chosen trades until release. This permits each

man to apply and improve his skill and knowledge immediately, and to gain a variety of experience.

CONCLUSION

Trades Training is not a cure-all for the ills of all inmates in penitentiaries, and all inmates are not interested in taking such training, nor are they all suited to trades work. The fact that vocational training has been very successful, however, is backed by ample concrete evidence. Many letters of appreciation have been received from ex-graduates who are now making a success of their work on the outside, and reports from various agencies tell of other successes. Also a continuous check of Royal Canadian Mounted Police reports over the years shows that two thirds of all graduates released have not been in any further trouble with the law, while many of the remaining one-third have been in difficulties, usually only of minor nature.

Vocational Training cannot and does not take all the credit for the success of graduates owing to many factors involved in reform and rehabilitation, but it has contributed in good measure. The first and most important step is the realization on the part of the inmate that he himself should reform and endeavour to prepare for a useful, productive, and socially acceptable pattern of living. Once this step towards establishment of changed attitudes has been taken and more often than not it will be taken only after the expenditure of much patient and continuous effort by staff members of any or all classifications vocational training can assist to a great extent in providing the means whereby a good and useful future can be built.

ACTUAL CASE HISTORIES



PROFILE

Judging from all outward appearances, William enjoyed a contented childhood. But, one does not judge properly at first glance or from the gloss of a surface. One must delve deeper; see what hidden parts are doing, compare their function with how they should function, and then pronounce judgement.

William belonged, or, more appropriately, came from a very well-to-do family. His father owned his own business in the centre of the city. He owned a large, almost mansion-like home populated with all the modern household conveniences, a cottage in Northern Ontario, and two automobiles. From as early as memory serves him, William was offered almost any material requisite for happiness. As a child he was given boxes full of costly toys, and as a youth he had an abundance of sporting equipment. He had everything that money could buy. The one thing he lacked was a formal show of love, confidence, and attention from his parents.

THE SIXTH IN A SERIES

by

The Editorial Staff

Unfortunately, William's father, being proud of and anxious for his growing business, was away from home excessively, even at such times as William's birthday, and other occasions of great importance to the boy. His mother too was away from home much of the time attending her bridge parties, the local woman's league affiliated with the church, and various other such social functions. As a result, the boy was left alone most of the time to do for himself, to form his own opinions and conclusions, and gather his own friends.

A diligent student, William was obstinately shy at school. He did not associate readily with the other children; he was, in fact, rather afraid of them. This he later attributed to their confidence among others and his lack of it. At first the teachers tried to interest William in the school activities, but they soon gave this up as a lost cause.

William was eleven years old when he committed his first dishonest act. During recess at school. William crept back into the classroom while everyone else was at play and stole his teacher's purse. There was an investigation at the school, but William, because of his family background and his incorrigible reticence, was considered to be entirely beyond suspicion. He was not even questioned about the missing purse.

That evening, William gathered several of his acquaintances about him, and treated them to everything they wanted until his money ran out. He bought ice cream and candy, toys and comic books. They had a real party. Returning home later than usual that night, William found his mother anxiously awaiting him. After asking him several of the usual unanswerable questions that parents always ask about

late hours, his mother saw the woman's wrist watch dangling from his arm. She very casually asked William where he got it, thinking that he must have found it somewhere. She was not at all casual however, when William told her quite truthfully that he had stolen it from his teacher.

Furious and in tears, his mother asked why he had taken the watch. William shrugged. He did not know. He was unhappy because he had made her cry, but he was also exultant because she was playing the part of his mother.

Calming considerably, she admonished him never to steal again; not to take so much as a common pin if it did not belong to him. William listened eagerly.

The following morning, after a serious consultation with his father, the mother marched William to school. He was forced to admit his crime and to apologize to the teacher. The money was paid back, and nothing more was said. The teacher was not angry at all, as a matter of fact, after that incident William became the class favourite.

For several days after the theft, William was the centre of attraction both at home and at the school. His father and mother asked him numerous questions about the theft and why he had done it, none of which he answered satisfactorily. At school, the teachers paid him more attention, and so did most of the children.

After the initial shock caused by the theft, everything returned to nearly normal. The parents and teachers dismissed the incident as a boyish prank. The children seemed to be of two schools of thought; those who condoned his deed, and those who were anxious to forgive him for his misdeed. William

thought that at last he had done something to make people notice that he was alive.

Gradually life evolved back to the old, monotonous pattern. At this point, William deemed it necessary to refresh everyone's memory, so he stole the Red Cross Box from the classroom, and much the same as the previous time, left himself unguarded and open to easy detection.

After this second theft his father became gravely concerned with his boy's behaviour. Why, to have a thief in the family was unthinkable. A member of the juvenile court was consulted and later William was sent to be examined by a psychologist. The results of the examination were forwarded to William's father and, after several days serious consideration, he consented to the psychologist's advice and enrolled the boy in a boarding school. Here the authority was thick.

William was fitted out and packed off to school. The parents seemingly were satisfied that they had performed their duty, and they were relieved that William was soon to be *cured*.

William, however did not especially like the private school, the people who operated it, or the idea of being *cured*. He was as non-cooperative as he could make himself. He was sullen and abusive toward his teachers. These methods solved nothing for William. The teachers simply kept him in detention until his attitude changed. William then decided to try a different course; the old one.

William began collecting items from the school, storing some in his room and burying others in the school grounds. For over a month nothing was said, presumably because nothing was

missed, or if it was missed, was thought only to be misplaced. But then William took two Zeiss microscopes from the science laboratory and buried them in the soccer field. These were extremely expensive and were immediately missed. An investigation began. The school authorities never did find the microscopes, and are probably still searching today, but they did find the various pieces of school property which William had cached in his room. That was enough for the authorities. They convicted William without a trial and notified his parents that they were no longer able to cope with his behaviour.

William was home two days later. He was enrolled in school after school, but the same thing kept happening. Finally his parents gave up and hired a private tutor at a cost which made his father shudder.

The tutor however, seemed to be the solution to the problem. William worked hard and learned his lessons well. The tutor had such an influence on the boy that he was invited to move in with the family, which he did. Now William had not only a private teacher, but a very good, hired friend to whom he could take all his problems, fears and frustrations.

For four years life was pleasant, both for William and his tutor. There were no thefts and no indication that there ever would be. William was now sixteen years of age, and ready for bigger and better things according to his father who wanted to start him in the business. The tutor was dismissed, and William went to work with his father.

At his father's warehouse, William again was just one of the crowd. It was his father's intention to start him at the

bottom and bring him up slowly so that he could learn all phases of the business. In the evenings and on week-ends, William went to movies or pool rooms, but everywhere he went he had the cold, lonely feeling that he was a nobody and that no one really cared for him, and this hurt.

Shortly after he went to work for his father, William got into a fight with one of the men at the warehouse. The man, who was a foreman of sorts, had told William to do something and William decided that he didn't like the job and that he wouldn't do it. An argument ensued and William told the man that he would have him fired. The man, in turn, fired William. That evening, dripping with anger and overwhelmingly indignant, William told the tale to his father. His father became enraged as the tale was related and heavily censured his son for his unbecoming behaviour. The man with whom William had argued, it seemed, was a man who had worked for and with his father for more than twenty years, and whom his father had the greatest respect for.

William was told that he must apologize to the man, and refused. He was left at home until he felt like apologizing.

Things were dull at home; there was nothing to do. William could not get any money from his father, so William stole it from his pants pockets in the early mornings and went to the movies or the pool rooms during the days. Life however, was still dull, and still no one was paying any attention to William.

One night, feeling despondent, William told his mother that he was going to go out and break into a store. His mother thought he was joking but when

he reasserted his position, she begged and pleaded with him, asked him imploringly to think of the family name, and confronted him with every logical argument that she could think of, but William was adamant, and that evening he went out and broke a store window, stealing about three hundred dollars worth of cheap watches and rings. William was not apprehended then, but several days later when he attempted to sell the merchandise to a man in a restaurant. The police were called. William readily admitted to stealing the watches and rings. He was locked in the cells overnight, and taken to court the next morning.

The next morning his father and mother appeared in court. William was sentenced to eighteen months suspended sentence and warned never to appear in court again.

After the brief trial, William, his father, and his mother took a taxi home. Nothing was said on the way home, and even when they arrived home, little was said.

William went to work with his father, this time in the office. He did the work that was expected of him, even liked it. Unfortunately he was still a nobody.

After a year and a half of working for his father, William just up and left home. He went to live with a friend, and then with an aunt, and finally after three months, returned home. His parents were relieved to see him. He went to work with his father again.

Then, just after Christmas, William, after his parents had gone out for the evening, put on his old clothes and broke into another store. This time he was stopped at the scene of the crime by a motorcycle policeman, but pulled

himself free and ran. He returned home, empty-handed, but excited and free.

Again, several days later William went out to steal. He followed the same process by which he had broken into the first two stores, simply by breaking the window, stealing what could be easily had, and running away. This time, however, he was caught several blocks away with the merchandise in his pockets. When he was taken to the police station, he was recognized as the fellow who had escaped from the scene of the previous theft, and was charged with both and then placed in the cells. Again his parents were notified, and again they were present in court the next morning.

In court, after a severe lecture, the magistrate sentenced William to two years less one day. At this point one of the wizened old "jailhouse lawyers"

standing in the docket beside him told him to ask for the extra day so that he could go to the penitentiary. William did this and was granted the extra day which entitled him to the penitentiary sentence. Just about a year ago William arrived at this institution. He has been a well-behaved inmate, and is due for release soon. During his stay here William has received several letters each week from his father and mother, and bi-weekly letters from his old tutor.

William declares that he is going to go home, go to work for his father, and redeem himself in the eyes of his parents. He is not going home only because they want him, but because he wants them. He says that he is going to go to work for his father, starting at the bottom, and try to make a success of his life.

New Auditorium Opened By Red Cross

The recently completed auditorium-gymnasium which has special school and library facilities was unofficially opened on June 28, when the Canadian Red Cross Society set up their Blood Donors Clinic in the new building.

Twenty Red Cross nurses and volunteers invaded Collin's Bay Penitentiary, and the new auditorium to extract a phenomenal total of three hundred and sixty pints of blood from the inmates. As usual, juice, cokes, and coffee were served by the Red Cross, and each donor was given a package of tobacco.

Field Day

The annual Field Day at Collin's Bay Penitentiary, held on Monday, July 2nd, and comprised of twenty-five athletic and novelty events, was a well scheduled and efficiently operated success; an enjoyable day for everyone concerned.

Field Day, always one of the biggest and brightest days in the life of the inmate, got under way shortly after eight o'clock on July 2nd. At this time, the inmates were released from their cells and dormitories, and were permitted to proceed to the exercise yard which was all lined out in preparation for the occasion. The lining of the field and preparing of booths was done the previous evening by Acting Welfare Officer Hub Macey, Recreational Officer Jim Edmunds, the Inmate Committee, and a crew of inmate workers who volunteered to work on Field Day.

On their way out to the yard on Field Day, the inmates were met at the gate and given each an orange compliments of the kitchen. For the next half hour, the inmates wandered about the yard, playing the dart throw, the bottle throw or the roulette wheel, or limbered up in preparation for the forthcoming events. About this time several dozen inmates from the nearby Farm Camp entered the yard to share the Field Day

with the Collin's Bay inmates.

The scheduled events commenced at eight-thirty when the horseshoe, handball, and croquet tournaments were launched. First and second in the horseshoe tournament were McLain and Moreland. In the handball, it was Gebereux first, and Driscoll second, and in the croquet, Joe Amato was the victor, with "Rolly" Beauregard second.

At about a quarter to nine, the shot put was hurled. The laurel in this event went to Ernie Coates with a toss of forty-four feet, four inches. Second in this event was Bob Huff, and third was Steve Benning.

Next on the agenda was the one hundred yard dash. Placing one, two, three in this event were Ernie Coates, Harvey Babin, and Don Irwin. The time was 10.9 seconds.

The Discus Throw was scheduled next, but since the discus was thrown over the wall and lost, this event was replaced by an 880 yard run. In this race, Hillman finished first, McCarty second, and Hanrahan third. The time for the 880 was 2.53 minutes.

Weight Lifting: This event was won by Bob Huff who lifted a total of 725 pounds in three lifts. Second was G.

L'Houllier, and third was Jimmy Post.

Running Broad Jump: Following the Weight Lifting, the Running Broad Jump was captured by Cec Fines with a jump of eighteen feet. Second and third respectively were Ernie Coates and Floyd Duquesne.

Softball Throw-Accuracy: The idea of this event was to throw a softball through a suspended tire from a distance of ninety feet. In this event, Jerry Marsh seemed to have no difficulty chucking the ball through the tire and, as a result, walked away with first place. Second place went to Bruce Pierce, and third to Slam Booth.

Football Throw-Distance: The winner of this event was Pete Madden who claimed a toss of 163 feet. Very close behind were Floyd Duquesne and Charlie McCarthy.

220 Yard Dash: Capturing this event with a time of 23.5 seconds was Harvey Babin. Close on his heels was Steve Benning, followed by Cec Fines.

Old Man's Race: A fifty yard dash (?) for the oldtimers, this race was won by Bill Hardman who seemed to have no difficulty whatsoever hobbling the fifty yards. Second was "Fingers" Izaat, and third was Fred Morton. The time for this event was 13 seconds.

Base Running: The winning time in this event was 9.3 seconds. Jimmy Armour was the winner, Harvey Babin second, and Ernie Coates third.

One Mile Walk: The slowest race of the day, this event kept them all sweating. Although some of the spectators thought it would never end, after a gruelling 9 minutes, 6.1 seconds, Newfoundland Raika crossed the finish line followed by Billy Boisseneault and Steve Benning.

High Jump: This event was won by

Armstrong with a jump of 5.8 feet. Second place was won by Floyd Duquesne, and third by Doug Marsden.

Hop, Step, and Jump: Ernie Coates, the winner, claimed a jump of 38 feet, 7 inches. Floyd Duquesne placed second, and Cec Fine third.

Tug-O-War: After several preliminary pulls in this event, only the Farm Camp team, and the team from the dormitories remained in the running. The final pull was won by the Farm Camp with George Gouthro as captain. George Preston was captain of the runner-up dormitories team.

440 Yard Dash: Jimmy Armour literally ran away with this race. "Crazy Legs", as he is known to inmates, although he didn't run an exceptionally good time, pushed far enough to the front so that his lead was never in danger, then he relaxed, preparing himself for later triumphs. Second to Armour was Harvey Babin, and third was Hillman. The time was 59.2 seconds.

Obstacle Race: One of the liveliest of novelty events in which contestants must twist, crawl, and climb, the Obstacle Race was won by Mike Holditch. James McNeil was second, and Gruber was third.

120 Yard Hurdles: The hurdles were won by Ernie Coates with a time of 12.5 seconds. Marsden was second and Kirch was third.

880 Yard Relay: This event was won by the team of Beechener, Preston, Marsden, and Armour. Placing second was the team of Vantour, Grabouski, Shultz, and Greer, and placing third, the team of Benning, Russell, Raika, and Kirch. The time was 2.45 minutes.

Piggy-Back Fight: A very comical event in which everyone seems to be

blundering about, the piggy-back fight was won by McDougall and Benning. The procedure for this event was to line out a huge circle on the field and turn several dozen horses and riders loose within the circle. It was free-for-all, and the last team standing were winners. Placing second in this event were Hanrahan and Cheeseboro.

Sack Race: This event was won by Steve Benning. Ernie Coates was second, and Larry Vantour was third.

Three-Legged Race: First in this event were Coates and Armour. Second were Roe and Berniski, and third were Riley and Peters.

Mile Race: Always the finale of the day, the mile race was won by Harvey Babin who came from behind to a driving finish. Babin virtually stole the show from Don McCarty, last year's winner. Just when all eyes were on McCarty who made his bid with a burst of speed, Babin put his head down and bulled his way into a twenty yard lead. McCarty finished second, and Hillman third. The time for the mile was 5.43 minutes.

Athlete of the day was won by Ernie Coates. In counting points for this, only regular track and field events were considered; ten points being given for a first, five for a second, and three for a third. The top contestants were:

Coates	45 points
Babin	30 points
Fines	16 points
Dnquesne	15 points

At 3:45 p.m., just as scheduled, all events had been completed. At this time the winners advanced to the outside canteen shack where they received prizes and congratulations from Warden Fred Smith.

When all the prizes had been given

out, the inmates lined up for supper. At the feeding wicket, Mr. Macey, and the Inmate Committee handed to each inmate a package of cigarettes, and a bag of licorice allsorts.

After supper, the inmates were again released from their cells, and went to the yard to view a Sinner Ball Game in which the Sinners, representative of the inmate ball players, proceeded to trounce the Verona All-Stars by a score of 8 to 3. From the ball field the inmates returned to their respective cell blocks and dormitories for their evening diversion period which was extended to last until eleven o'clock.

Everyone concerned with the schedule and operating of the 1962 Field Day deserves credit, because it was, by leaps and bounds, the finest in the history of this institution. We might especially mention Warden Fred Smith who gave up his free time to come in on the special day, for sanctioning the schedule and offering his co-operation. We might also mention Mr. Macey who worked long and hard getting the prizes together, wrapping them, scheduling events, arranging for inmate workers, and giving the inmates a hand whenever and whenever he could, Mr. Jim Edmunds who acted as official starter for all the events, and did a wonderful job, all the officers working that day, the inmates from the kitchen who sweated over the grill from ten until two preparing the hamburgers for the lunch, the Inmate Committee and the workers who helped them in the booths and with the events, and all the athletes who participated in the events. All these people made the 1962 Field Day a success.

We hope it will be the same in years to come.

Billy Mac Isaac

MAJOR LEAGUE

on

As the month of June stretches into its final innings, the Yankees continue to maintain their leadership in the Major League pennant race. Despite the loss of Cec Fines and Moe Johnson, two of his most accomplished players, Manager Bruce Beechener has successfully adjusted to what might ordinarily be a crippling situation. Spirit appears to be the key to the Bomber's success. Seeing this squad take to the field makes one realize just what "esprit de corps" means in the terms of equating victory over defeat. Outside of the fleet-footed-sure-gloved Jimmy Armour, the Yankees have no outfield to speak of and their infield is admittedly shakey with Beechener constantly re-arranging his players at different positions while at the same time, benefiting from their maximum playing efforts.

The battery of Jim "Red" McDermott and George Dietsch must certainly be credited with a major portion of the leadership laurels. Red's signal calling and all-round hustle back of the plate has set the pattern for the entire club while the portside hurler from Toronto has led the league in the ERA department and has proven to be a tough man in the clutch, a former Navy veteran, is a standard example of the pro-type competitor who performs his tasks without qualms or questions. Rounding out the Bomber Nine are versatile infielder Davie Cameron, "Satch" Larue the Gateway starter, Ray Shea, Don Irwin and "Sky-Hi" Gruber who is no bigger than a king-size cigarette but who made one of the season's finest catches on the 21st, saving an 11-10 win for his team.

SPORTS

The second-placed White Sox, under the guidance of rookie mentor Jerry Beatty, rely heavily on the pitching arm of their ace Billy Pierce. It has been Pierce's consistent brilliance on the hill that has primarily been the Sox biggest asset. Leading the league in strike-outs, Bill is also the loop's top hitter sporting a .558 BA. Recently he hurled a 9 inning league encounter, fanning 15 men in a losing cause; returning in the afternoon to chuck for the Penitentiary's All-Star team, the Sinners, he continued his torrid strike-out clip by whiffing another 18 batters to garner a day's total of 33! And man, that's some hurling! The Sox also have the stabilizing influence of the veteran Davie Crockatt at short. Dave, although toting some extra avoirdupois, (he denies it!) leads the Sox infield with his steady glove and experience. "Buddy" Francis, while no Brooks Robinson, can cover the Hot Corner adequately and "Jovial Jerry" Marsh handles the pivot chores. Jimmy Post, Jim Johnson and major league rookie Bob Gough cover the picket duties while John "Ya-Hoo" Wilkinson has been doing his usually capable job wearing the mask and trapper. The manager himself, Jerry Beatty, has personally led his team in "bringing home the bacon" with his timely and effective hitting. Jerry must undoubtedly be classed as one of the most improved ball players of the new season.

The Tigers are currently in the number three position in the race and were the top club for the first few weeks of the young schedule. Now man-

aged by Joe Warnholz the Bengals possess the personnel to regain their former status. Led by the sparkling play of team captain Benny Bannach, the Tigers are also graced with the playing services of Ted Hucker, George Marshall, Larry Hillman, Bill Boyd, Ernie Coates, rookie catcher John McKay and doing the mound work is Jack Menard. A Windsorite, Menard is making his debut in the senior circuit this year and his efforts to date have been better than was initially expected. Although his breaking stuff is limited, his mastery of the strike zone has made him an effective hurler. Errors by his teammates have been the major factor in his losing causes rather than base hits. Marshall and Bannach are always on call in the event "Black Jack" tires and this gives manager Warnholz some flexibility to his pitching staff that no other team in the loop can boast of.

Literally holding up the league are the cellar-dwelling Indians. Young (?) Bill Hardman has taken over the reins of this hapless ball club in an attempt to salvage a winning combo from its star-studded roster. Players and fans alike are at a loss to pin-point the reasons for the dismal showing of the fourth team. Perennial allstars such as Eddie Judge and George Preston give the Tribesmen some basic concreteness and are backed by such capable newcomers as Oliver at the pivot, "Red" Johnson who is always available for competent pitching relief besides holding down the initial sack, Benning whose shot-gun arm has retired many

a speedy runner and Larry Fairburn, the steady and dependable left field picket. Rookies Chuck McCarthy, Mack McDougall, and Big Doug Marsdin have also turned in some fine efforts with Marsdin particularly turning out to be quite a pleasant surprize at calling the shots for the fire-balling McDougall and managing to cut down the wild pitches of the latter with some fine catching maneuvers. Why this squad

has suffered such humiliating losses is a mystery to many of the baseball fraternity. This club appears to have more over-all balance than any other team in the league yet they seem plagued by uncalculated misfortune and costly, crucial errors. Time, the great equalizer, may prove to be the panacea to their problems and manager Hardman is confident that his club will be in the thick of it come play-off time.

STANDINGS

TEAM	GP	W	L	T	Pts
Yankees	10	7	3		14
White Sox	10	7	3		14
Tigers	10	4	5	1	9
Indians	10	2	7	1	5

BIG FOUR

NAME	B.A.
B. Pierce	.558
J. Johnson	.385
E. Judge	.356
J. Armour	.355
D. Cameron	.355

MINOR LEAGUE

Wild and unpredictable scores have been the vogue in the Junior Circuit so far and there's no reason to believe there'll be any change for the balance of the season. Tallies ranging from 32-8 to 3-3 ties illustrate the inconsistency of play and gives some insight into just why stability is merely a passing fad with the Minor League clubs. Team rosters fluctuate with each passing day so that one never knows what team a player is actually with until he spots him on the field in uniform.

In the mad scramble for positions, Norm Powers Dodgers are currently holding down the top rung of the proverbial pennant ladder. Thanks to the strike-zone accuracy of Curly Jacques, the Dodgers could end up with all the marbles providing their ace pitcher remains under contract for the balance of the year. With Norm as the guiding force, here are some of the personnel that make up for "Powers' Power":—Benedict, easily the clubs top hustler, Mike Subanovitch, a vastly improved infielder from last year's club, George

Watson, Ed Bigelli who rates an A in effort to date, Roe, Dufty, and Riley are all instrumental in the success of the Bums while "Young" DeForrest, recently reinstated to the active list after a Means Test, has given the squad some sound experienced leadership.

The Giants, led by their new manager Bill Thornton, are breathing down the necks of the league leaders and have held the top rung in conjunction with the Dodgers at various times in in the young season. Disotell, Reimer, Richardson, Booth and Kirkwood have contributed to the Titans' offensive power. Peters, Biebyuck, Vincent, Raike and Robinson help to round out the Giant roster. In the recent acquisition of Ray Smith, the Big Men gained a valuable pitcher. His slow stuff is very deceiving and with the Giants' sound defense, is effective. He won his first start of the year in an 15-7 victory and shows promise.

The third-placed Mets are floundering. Their initial manager, Don Irwin, who was the league's most efficient southpaw hurler, has departed to the major ranks leaving new mentor Bill Lonsdale with many problems to try and circumvent. Buddy Kerr has taken over the pitching duties and could be a winner consistently if he could master the strike area. Kenny Kosslack, Gordon, Peckham, Jellifo, and Saxby have held the squad to-gether when they seemed to be heading straight for defeat. With the recent acquisition of Rodgers due to a trade, the Mets have a good infield leader to help Myers and Albert. Pitching seems to be the downfall of the Mets who had relied on Irwin previously.

Like their parent club in the Major league, the junior loop Pirates are a

mystery. It's ironic that at the start of the season, this club was picked as the one Most Likely! Astute manager Joe McKeown has refused to panic and in the club's last two outings, they seemed to vindicate the faith their mentor had in them. Joe has never complained and has always been on the look-out for talent. He certainly deserves credit for the cultivation of Miller "The Mover" as a promising hurler. George has been practising alot and there's no doubt this fellow will be one of the better chuckers by the time the play-offs roll around. "That", said manager McKeown "is when I'll start to worry. I'm sure this club can go all the way. As long as we're in contention, we'll take the cake and the frosting too!" Giving some substance to these statements are players like Donny McCarthy, Bob Huff, McLean, Don Goodwin, (those grey hairs don't mean a thing!) Lonsberry who without question is the best Minor League catcher, Syms, another potential major leaguer and in fact has seen duty on a lend-lease basis with the parent club, Grosse, a fine infielder who has had major league experience. It's a long way to September and with Joe's fierce determination, one cannot count the Pirates out of contention.

STANDINGS

TEAM	GP	W	L	T	Pct
Dodgers	10	7	3		.14
Giants	10	7	3		.14
Mets	10	3	6	1	.7
Pirates	10	2	7	1	.5

BIG FOUR

Name	B.A.
Thornton	.581
Disotell	.486
Gough	.472
Dufty	.457

the

SINNERS

are

WINNERS

Before a fine turn out of the local
s on Sunday, May 20th, the 1962
ner squad gave their supporters a
victory over the Kingston Com-
dore Hotelmen. Getting the season
on the right foot for the locals, man-
r Bill MacIsaac sent his ace to the
und to handle the pitching assign-
nt and was rewarded with 2 run-7
-14 strike-out performance by Billy
rce. The stockey righthander's only
l jam came in the 7th when an error
two scratch singles loaded the sacks
l Don Gilmore of senior K.A.S.A.
he came in to pinch-hit. With Ted
cker calling the shots, Pierce went
to fan the vaunted Mr. Gilmore and
the threat. Sinner captain, George
ston, led his crew on the attack with
circuit clouts and Pierce himself,
le trailing 1-0, tripled in Eddie
ge before him to get even. Beechen-
Marsh and Crockett were the other
vy lumbermen for the locals in this
al game of the year.

LATEST RUNDOWN

on

C.B. ALL STARS

by

Billy MacIsaac

Sinner Squad

On Way To

Top Season

June the tenth saw the Verona team from the Rideau League visit the local stadium to tussle with the Sinners. Bolstered by the appearance of Stewart, who hurls for Smart's Braves of the K.A.S.A., the Verona club had such capable hustlers as Monette, Woods and Ferguson to throw at the Sinners. Once again it was Pierce on the mound and once again he was brilliant. Relinquishing a mere 3 hits, the fireballing Hamiltonian fanned eighteen batters! The visitors took a fourth inning lead when Stewart drew a base on balls, advanced to second on a passed ball and scored on Wood's double to left centre. In the bottom of the fifth, Pierce once again displayed his power at the plate by and 11 hits in gaining their 11-1 win.

Billy Pierce himself belted two round trippers with Ted Hucker also sending one into orbit.

Bath-Millhaven were the next local-area team to make their appearance as they paid a call on June 17th. What a day! The wind was whipping furiously to the left field and bringing with it giant waves of dust which made it impossible to see at times. The day itself was bright and sunny, but this wind played havoc with both sides in a wild and wooly 18-16 victory for the Sinners. George Dietch, the wiry lefthander got the call from manager MacIsaac to start but got in a real jam in the fourth as he allowed nine runs to cross the plate, after leading 7-2. Pierce, who had hurled a grueling morning game, came in to put out the fire and go on to notch his third win in as many appearances. The game was in doubt for the local boys until the last out. Trailing 16-13 going into the eighth, the Sinners sent five men across the plate largely as a result of Benny Bannack's third home run of the game and the tenth run bated in! His booming lumber blasted the already mentioned round trippers plus a double and a triple! Preston and Judge also sent one apiece to the wall in this high-scoring game. In the top of the ninth, tiring Billy Pierce managed to still strike out two men getting the third to ground out to Eddie Judge to preserve a rather shaky win. It was a real crowd-pleaser though and was really enjoyed by the fans.

This leaves the Sinner undefeated after three starts and they are expected to be meeting some of the Toronto teams during July. Until then if you can't play a sport, be a Twister.

LETTERS

TO THE

EDITOR

Dear Sirs:

I am enclosing one dollar for my year's subscription.

I enjoy your magazine a lot. Keep up the good work. It's very interesting to us. Is it for you?

(Mrs.) O. St. Jean

EDITOR'S NOTE: It is interesting, especially to receive friendly comments from faithful subscribers like yourself. I hope you continue to enjoy the Diamond.

Dear Editor:

I have been a subscriber to the *Diamond* for a little over three years now, and think your last issue was beyond doubt, the best yet. I enjoyed almost every inch of print, and some more than once. Please pass on my best wishes to the men who are responsible for the last issue. And good luck to yourself too.

Yours truly,
Wm. Bray

Dear Sir:

I received your number five and six issue last week, and thought that it was time for me to renew again. By the way, I thought last issue was very good. Keep up the good work. Enclosed is a dollar for renewal and another for whatever you see fit.

Sincerely,
Mrs. Chalmers.

Dear Gentlemen:

I must admit that I thought all criminals were a little on the stupid side, that is until I read several copies of your *Diamond*. I must say that I was impressed, and after reading it, I asked myself if I thought I could produce something like the *Diamond*. I found myself thinking that I probably could, but that I wouldn't want to try it for perhaps the next eighty years or so. Enclosed please find money for subscriptions, and if there is anything that I might do for you, your paper, or your staff, please let me know.

Yours Sincerely,
David R. Dawson

Gentlemen:

Is there really someone who has been in there since nineteen twenty-seven? Or is it just a joke? If there is someone; how would one go about helping him get out?

(Mrs.) Della Rhineart

EDITOR'S NOTE: The person, to whom you refer naturally being the author of a recent article entitled "Then and Now", served his first penitentiary sentence in 1927, but has not been here ever since. The man referred to was released and is back again. However, we hope to see him released again soon. Thank you for your concern.

Dear Sir:

While going through some old mail on my desk I found to my dismay that little renewal notice which I received some time ago and consequently realized why I haven't recieved a copy of the Diamond for some time. I regret my oversight as I think you put out a very nice paper which is interesting and informative as regards the life and activities of those confined to institutions for their misdemeanours in society. I think that more papers like yours should be circulated for the public to see and maybe they would get a better understanding of what you people are trying to do for the rehabilitation of the inmates.

I am enclosing two dollars, one for renewal of my subscription and the other or whatever you see fit to use it for. I would also appreciate your last copy of the Diamond which I missed.

Keep your presses rolling.

Yours truly,
E.V. Litke

Dear Sirs:

The Diamond is a bargain at a dollar. Please sign me up for two years. I borrowed a copy from my cousin and really enjoyed it, especially the "The Life of an Inmate" story, though everything was interesting.

Yours truly
Mrs. M. Cou

Dear Sir:

Please accept this cheque for what I owe and for future magazines, please let me know when my subscription runs out.

Sincerely,
(Mrs.) P.M. La

Dear Sir:

Thank you very much for your letter reminding us of the lapsed subscription.

I regret this oversight and enclose cheque for renewal of the subscription. We appreciate your consideration keeping our name on the mailing list since we certainly would not have liked to miss even one issue.

I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate you on the excellent and most readable magazine you are editing.

Yours Sincerely,
E. K. Glinfort,
Executive Secretary
John Howard Society
of Hamilton.